

	Steel Ingots and steel castings	Ferro- alloys	Aluminum
1940 .....	2,253,769	149,394	109,200
1941 .....	2,712,769	198,364	212,300
1942 .....	3,121,361	213,636	335,800
1943 .....	2,996,978	218,687	492,600

FOREST  
PRODUCTS

Canada is the largest producer of newsprint in the world. An indication of its importance as a producer of forest products is given by the following figures:

	Canadian newsprint production (tons)	Exports of Canadian woodpulp (tons)	Production of saw lumber (thousands of board feet)
1939 .....	2,869,266	705,515	3,976,882
1940 .....	3,418,803	1,068,517	4,629,052
1941 .....	3,425,865	1,411,724	4,941,084
1942 .....	3,177,102	1,510,746	4,935,145
1943 .....	2,982,797	1,556,457	4,640,000

FINANCIAL  
ASSISTANCE  
AND MUTUAL  
AID

President Roosevelt said on November 11, 1943:

"Canada has received no lend-lease aid from the United States. She has paid cash for the supplies obtained in this country"

A similar statement is made in the 16th Report on Lend-Lease issued in August 1944. At the same time Canada is and has been since the beginning of the war extending considerable assistance to the allies on its own behalf.

In the first three years of war the flow of Canadian war supplies to the United Nations was assured by providing the United Kingdom with the Canadian dollars necessary to pay for these supplies. Countries in the British Commonwealth and also the Soviet Union have, through the United Kingdom, received substantial amounts of Canadian war supplies in this way.

Several methods of extending financial aid were used, among the most important being:

- 1) The buying back or "repatriation" of British-held Canadian securities amounting to about \$800,000,000, and the consolidation of the major part of accumulated sterling balances in London, amounting to \$700,000,000, into an interest-free loan the duration of the war.
- 2) A contribution of \$1,000,000,000 placed to the credit of the United Kingdom for the purchase of Canadian war supplies.
- 3) The assumption of the ownership of United Kingdom interests in Canadian war plants amounting to about \$200,000,000.

In May, 1943, Canada passed the Mutual Aid Act which provided for the distribution of Canadian war equipment, raw materials and foodstuffs to the United Nations to the value of \$1,000,000,000 on the basis of strategic need and in excess of what could be paid for. Of this amount \$912,603,220 was extended up to March 31, 1944. A further amount of \$800,000,000 was appropriated at the 1944 session of Parliament for the same purpose.

Instead of acting through the United Kingdom, Canada is negotiating directly and drawing up separate agreements with each country receiving its supplies. Such agreements, which have been entered into with the United Kingdom, the United States, the Soviet Socialist Republics, the French Committee of National Liberation, China, Australia and New Zealand, contain a pledge of reciprocal aid to Canada and a mutual undertaking to pursue international economic policies designed to implement the economic objectives defined in the Atlantic Charter and accepted by all the United Nations.